

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDEH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 10th January, 1882.

POLITICAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 3rd January publishes a brief review of some of the principal events of 1881. In regard to the extension of Russian conquests in Central Asia, the editor remarks that the steady advance of Russia had raised a suspicion that she had evil designs against Afghanistan and India. The Russo-Afghan correspondence, which was published last year, has removed all doubt on the subject. It behoves the British Government to strengthen the frontier and to adopt measures to check further Russian aggression, but it has unfortunately been pursuing a retrograde policy. It has even abandoned Kandahar, which it had already occupied, and the retention of which would have been some compensation for the heavy losses it sustained in the late Afghan war. Moreover, if we had retained possession of the province, the Kandaharis would have been spared those severe misfortunes that have befallen them.

Circulation,
425 copies.

Circulation,
715 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 6th January, referring to the London telegram dated 2nd January, about the determination of England and France to send identical notes to the Khedive of Egypt, remarks that concord between England and France in regard to Egypt is essential for the existence and prosperity of Egypt. As an alliance has been concluded between Russia, Germany and Austria, the agreement in question between England and France will not only tend to improve the state of things in Egypt, but will also maintain the balance of power in Europe. We hope that the two powers will also see fit to come to terms on the subject of their commercial relations.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
64 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ain-al-Akhbār* (Moradabad) of the 30th December complains that Kishangarh, a native state in Rajputana, there are thousands of wild boar in the forests in Kishangarh which do great damage to the crops. The late Maharaja was very fond of this game and threw about fifty maunds of grain into the forests near their dens every day for their support. On the one hand, the cultivators have been prohibited by the Maharaja from killing the boars under the penalty of confiscation of all their property, and, on the other, they have to pay full revenue to the state in spite of all the injury that may have been done to their crops by the brutes in question. The result is that many cultivators have emigrated from Kishangarh to Marwar and British territory.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
325 copies

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 30th December, referring to the rumour about the entire remission of the cotton import duties and the re-imposition of the income-tax, remarks that if the Liberal Government increases the burden of taxation on the poor

natives, it will put them in mind of the story* of the old man and the lamb in the Gulistan. The revival of the income-tax would shake their confidence in its words. It is not wise on the part of a Government to enrich one class of its subjects at the expense of the other. When a greedy person foolishly exhausts the thing which gratifies his greed, he dies. We hope that the late tour of His Excellency the Viceroy has enabled him to judge for himself that the people cannot afford to pay the income-tax, and that he has not been deceived by outward show and pomp.

The *Akbār-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 7th January states that

The remarks made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab in his late darbar speech about the Panjab University.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab bestowed false praise on the Panjab University in the speech delivered by him at the darbar held at

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

Lahore on the 2nd January. When he so openly praises the Panjab University, the native *rāises*, who are accustomed to obey blindly the behest of Government, cannot but express satisfaction with the University. But these time-serving *rāises* do not represent the native public opinion of the province. We hope that Lord Ripon will now be able to see that the Panjab Government does in a way compel the *rāises* to express satisfaction with the University, and that he is being deceived by his subordinates.

The same paper, in another article on the same subject, says that the Lieutenant-Governor in

The same.

his speech observed that there were

only a few men who did not properly understand the objects of the Panjab University, and who were consequently opposed to it. This means that the people generally sympathize with the university, and that they are more intelligent than the opponents of the university. Now it should be observed that the only means by which we can ascertain public opinion is by

* "An old man rescued a lamb from a well, and then took it to his house and killed it for his food. When he was going to kill it, it told him that he has also proved a wolf to it."

consulting the vernacular newspapers. The Vernacular Press section in the Administration Report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1880-81 shows that the best vernacular papers published in Upper India are the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, the *Oudh Akhbar*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Panjabi Akhbár*, the *Akhbár-i-Ám*, the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, and the *Aftáb-i-Panjab*. If the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab takes the trouble to enquire how many of these eight papers are advocates of the Panjab University and how many are its opponents, he will at once perceive his mistake. Probably he has been imposed upon by some evil-minded foreigner, because we cannot suppose him to be so unwise as to deliberately make a false statement at a public darbar which is calculated to lower his prestige in the eyes of the educated natives.

Circulation,
50 copies.

The *Prince of Wales' Gazette* (Meerut) of the 4th January complains that the commissariat gumashtas committed great frauds during the late Kabul war, and urges that, after a thorough enquiry into their conduct, they should be very severely punished.

Circulation,
517 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 2nd January publishes the vernacular translations of the address of the Lahore Exhibition Committee and of the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, and remarks that the translation of the Committee's address is very good, but that of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech is unidiomatic. The address and the speech clearly show the objects and aims of exhibitions. There is no doubt that the Government can do nothing more in the way of encouraging Indian arts and manufactures than hold exhibitions. These exhibitions enable the artizans to become acquainted with the defects in their manufactures and also make them widely known. Each artizan should endeavour to personally attend exhibitions in order that he may be able to

see in what ways the manufactures of other artizans excel his own. The editor also urges that the artizans should publish advertisements for the sale of their goods in newspapers.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 2nd January urges that the number of guns of the salute

Circulation,
350 copies.

The Maharaja of Benares.

of the Maharaja of Benares should be fixed at 19 or 21, like that of the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maharaja of Udaipur, the Maharaja Sindhia, &c. He possesses the titles of G.C.S.I. and C.I.E. like them. True, he does not now rule over a large state as they do, but he is in no way inferior to them in dignity. He is an old friend of the Government. Moreover, it should be observed that he voluntarily made over his dominions to the Government. We hope that Sir George Couper, Bart., who is a great friend of his, will take this matter into consideration and will have his salute increased before his retirement.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 27th December (received on the 6th January) publishes an article in

Circulation,
600 copies.

Sir George Couper, Bart., and Oudh.

the form of a dialogue between Sir George Couper, Bart., and Oudh, which is represented as his wife. An abstract translation of the dialogue is as follows :—

Lady Oudh.—I have heard that you are about to go home?

Sir George Couper.—Not immediately, but after some time.

Lady Oudh.—O, I understand these things very well. But will you let me know one thing? Shall I also have to serve your successor?

Sir George Couper.—(With a low voice) I think so.

Lady Oudh.—I shall not be able to do this. You and I were long known to each other, and therefore we have managed to pull together somehow or other. But a stranger will hardly be able to appreciate my merits.

Sir George Couper.—But we cannot help it. Such is the order of the Government.

Lady Oudh.—I think it was all your own doing. I am ready to serve you to the end of our lives. But look at her (i. e., the North-Western Provinces, which are represented as another wife of Sir George Couper's). She has abandoned you as soon as your youth is past.

The same paper publishes a picture in which a woman who is called Justice, is represented as cow-hiding a giant, called Act IX. of 1878, in order to release another woman, called the Liberty of the Vernacular Press, whom the giant has seized. The Liberty of the Press congratulates herself on her release.

Circulation,
147 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 5th January says that the rich natives are quite illiterate and lazy and make an improper use of their wealth. The lower classes live from hand to mouth and can do nothing to improve the condition of the country. Consequently the improvement of the condition of the country depends entirely upon the middle class. The men belonging to this class acquire education, but it is to be regretted that they look upon employment in the public service as the end of education. The educated natives should engage in trade and endeavour to improve Indian industries and manufactures. In the end the *Bandhu* remarks that the practice on the part of European officers of making tours in the cold weather is very good, inasmuch as these tours afford the officers an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the condition of the people. But it is a matter of deep regret that no practical good accrues from these tours. No district officer has ever been heard to have made any recommendation to Government for the relief of any class of the community whom he might have found in distress while on tour. The district officers should, while travelling

in the interior of their districts, spend less time in shooting and endeavour to obtain an insight into the condition of the people. The higher officers do not come in contact at all with the lower classes. His Excellency the Viceroy makes rapid journeys in the country by railroad and stays for a short time at large towns, where he sees only Rajas and Nawabs who are dressed in rich attire and wear valuable ornaments. He may not be aware that there are any poor persons in India. In his late tour he bestowed titles and *khilats* on Rajas and Maharajas, but he did not give a blanket or a pound of flour to any poor person. All classes of the community should profit more or less by his tours. If even the Liberal Government does nothing to ameliorate the condition of the people, they will become quite hopeless.

The *Nār Afshān* (Ludhiana) of the 5th January, in its

Circulation,
700 copies.

The alleged misconduct of the native officers of a native cavalry regiment at Ludhiana.

local news column, complains that the native officers of native cavalry which stayed at the rest camp at Ludhiana on the 22nd December last took about two hundred and fifty rupees worth of grass from a contractor by force and paid him only three or four rupees.

The following is an extract from the English Supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* of the 4th January :—

The Lahore Exhibition.

“The Exhibition now open at Lahore cannot be looked upon altogether as a success, although what has been done reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Kipling, who bore the brunt of the work, but who would have acted more in the interests of the Exhibition had he taken the Central Committee earlier into his counsels. It is true that as a fancy fair or bazar the Exhibition has been popular amongst European gentlemen who have the means to gratify their taste for Indian curiosities, and we believe that all that was worth buying in this respect has been already ticketed as sold. One or two gentlemen have bought very extensively. The representatives of

a Bombay firm and of the Kensington Museum have, amongst others, been large purchasers. But this was scarcely all that was intended. It is true that one of the more recently expressed objects of the Exhibition was to collect the material for compiling a really good Trade Directory for the Panjab ; but still this cannot be accepted as the ultimate object of such an Exhibition. We think that it has not been as popular with the native public as was expected, and perhaps this has been partly owing hitherto to a prospect of admission at lower entrance fee after the first week. The results of the ensuing week's working will show whether this is what has kept the bulk of the native public from taking any interest in the Exhibition.

“For our own part we cannot help thinking that there has not always been sufficient care in selecting the best specimens. Nor does there appear to be any system of classifying or arranging materials with a view to an opinion being formed as to the progress made in arts and manufactures since our last Exhibition of 1864.

“It would have been both interesting and instructive if those manufactures which involve several operations in their production had been exposed to view in their various stages of development; the tools and instruments being also shown, together with any improved systems which it might have been considered useful to make known to the public.

“Special inducements might have been held out by District or Municipal Committees to their best handicraftsmen to come up and visit the Exhibition and improve and expand their ideas.

“It was understood that one of the special objects in view was the encouragement of purely native art, and that the canons of oriental art were to be borne in mind in selecting specimens for exhibition. Of course there may be much divergence of opinion as to what those canons are; but, taking the broadest

view of them, it cannot be said that they have been very stringently borne in mind by those who sent up articles for the Exhibition.

"We wish it to be clearly understood that we in no way undervalue the great work which has been done ; nor do we wish to depreciate in any way the services rendered by the able and hard-working committees who have given us this interesting Exhibition. All we desire to express is that we do not consider that the Exhibition altogether satisfies our expectations or our ideas of what would be useful to the native artizans and workmen and popular with the native public generally."

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1881-82.	1881-82.	...
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	Jany. 7th	Jany. 10th	...
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	" 2nd & 6th	" 4th & 9th	...
4	<i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Dillawar Ali	Decr. 28th	respectively.	225 copies.
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 30th	6th	64
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	"	5th	"
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	Jany 3rd	6th	140
8	<i>Amal-al-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" 4th & 7th	8th & 10th	1,700
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Fakhr-al-din Golab Rai	"	respectively.	"
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Nisar Ali	1st & 8th	5th & 10th	125
11	<i>Anwar-al-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	3rd	8th	80
12	<i>Ashraf-al-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	" 3rd & 7th	8th & 9th	276
13	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	"	respectively.	"
14	<i>Bharat Pids</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Jamna Das	3rd	5th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Darbada-i-Qaigari</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Decr. 22nd	10th	125 copies.
						Jany. 1st	4th	100
						" 5th, 15th & 25th,	10th	147
						Decr. 31st	"	200
						"	5th	225

16	Dabdaba-i-Sikandri,	Ram,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	Jany. 2nd	...	4th	...	410	"
17	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	"	...	8th	...	325	"
18	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	"	...	"	...	300	"
19	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Umacharan	Decr. 25th	...	5th	...	138	"
20	Lytton Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Mahabir Prasad	Jany. 4th & 7th	...	7th & 10th	...	...	"
21	Jalpa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rao Ganeshi Lal	"	...	8th	...	50	"
22	Karnamah	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	...	6th	...	250	"
23	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Laxmi Shankar	"	...	8th	...	725	copies (in- cluding 370 copies taken by Govt.)
24	Kaulab-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Revd. T. Craven	Decr. 30th	...	6th	...	310	copies.
25	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	Jany. 2nd	...	8th	...	350	"
26	Khoir Khush-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Husain	"	...	4th	...	90	"
27	Khoir Khush-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	"	...	"	...	...	"
28	Khoir Khush-i-Pan-	Gwalior	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	"	...	2th	...	600	"
29	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	"	...	6th & 8th	...	490	copies (in- cluding 86 copies taken by Govt.)
30	Lahore-i-Nar	Jampur	Ditto	Weekly	Abdulla Khan	Decr. 25th & 1st	...	5th	...	...	"
31	Muzar-i-Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	Jany. 2nd	...	6th	...	100	copies.
32	Muzar-i-Qaiser	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	"	...	"	...	200	"
33	Muzar-i-Darakhshat,	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Nasrat Ali	"	...	5th	...	150	"
34	Mira Vilde	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Ram	Decr. 5th, 12th, & 19th.	...	6th	...	250	"
35	Munab-al-Akhan	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	Jany. 31st	...	"	...	20	"
36	Muraga-i-Takrib	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bihar Lal	"	...	4th	...	125	"
37	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Baksh	"	...	8th	...	32	"
38	Nasir-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Aziz Ali	"	...	9th	...	120	"
39	Nasir-i-Hind	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif	"	...	10th	...	...	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	<i>Najmal Akhbar</i>	Etawah	Urdu	Weekly	Ruhullah Khan	1881-82- Jany. 8th	1881-82- Jany. 10th	200 copies.
41	<i>Najmal Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Awatar Kishen	" 5th	" " "	" "
42	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	Decr. 30th & 7th Jany.	Jany. 4th & 10th respectively.	325 "
43	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambika Prasad	Jany. 3rd	Jany. 7th	106 "
44	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 5th	" 8th	700 "
45	<i>Nar-al-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yakub,	" 7th	" "	337 "
46	<i>Nusrat-al-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Nasrat Ali	1st	" 5th	80 "
47	<i>Nusrat-al-Islam</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 4th to 10th	" " "	50 "
48	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Narain	" "	" 4th to 10th	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
49	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Decr. 27th	" 6th	600 copies,
50	<i>Payjahi Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	" 28th & 31st	" 4th	300 "
51	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	Jany. 2nd	" 5th	300 "
52	<i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	" 4th	" 6th	50 "
53	<i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	1st	" 7th	600 "
54	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 2nd & 5th	" 4th & 6th	517 "
55	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Sharf-al-din	" 7th	respectively.	" "
56	<i>Sadq-al-Akbar</i>	Bahawal- pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	" 5th	" 10th	455 "

57	Sahas	...	Allahabad, Bengali	...	Ditto	...	Rajni Kant Basu	...	Decr. 31st & 7th Jany.	...	7th	...	275	...
58	Sejjan Kirti Sudha- kar.	...	Udaipur ...	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	Jany. 2nd	...	6th	...	225	...
59	Shola-i-Tar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Haider Ali	...	" 3rd	...	"	...	325	...
60	Sitara-i-Hind	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Banwari Lal	...	" 6th	...	" 10th	...	...	...
61	Tibyan-al-Akhlas	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	...	"	...	8th	...	...	...
62	Victoria Paper	...	Sialkot ...	...	Ditto	...	Gyan Chand	...	Decr. 30th & 1st, 3rd & 5th Jany.	...	" 7th, 7th 9th & 9th respec- tively.	...	900	...
63	Wagdyas Alam	...	Ghazipur,	...	Ditto	...	Siraj-al-din Ahmad,	...	Jany. 2nd	...	Jany. 6th	...	250	...

ALLAHABAD, }
The 14th January, 1882. }

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